

### Comments on feature

including in the verb \_šžar-\_ ‘to clean, to tidy up; to peel’ and in the collocation \_šužo d’iv\_ ‘corn’

### Variant values

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | š |
| 2 | ž |

### Diachronic explanation of variants

(1) Retention. The variant <š> maintains the Proto-Romani voiceless value of the initial palatal sibilant, which is a reflex of the OIA voiceless palatal sibilant /š/ in the root \_śudh\_- ‘to purify’.

(2) Innovation. The variant <ž> developed through distance regressive assimilation of the voice, changing \_šužo\_ (voiceless-voiced) into \_žužo\_ (voiced-voiced).

### Attestation of forms

LQCR, RMS, some publications

### Geographical distribution of variants in Central Romani

(1) The variant <š> is attested in a single contiguous area, in the south of Central Romani. This area consists of almost all varieties of the South Central group and all Western Transitional varieties.

(2) The variant <ž> occurs more or less sporadically in the south and in the eastern periphery of North Central Romani. This area comprises almost all varieties of the Central Galicia region, several southern varieties of the Eastern and Middle North Central subgroups, all varieties of the Eastern Transitional subgroup as well as all varieties of the Upper Tekov and Upper Hont regions and some adjacent varieties of the Lower Hont region. In addition, the variant is attested in a few Western North Central varieties of Slovakia, viz. in Trenčianske Teplice (Trenčín Považie), Gbely (Northern Záhorie), Martin and Turček (Turiec).

### Geographical distribution of variants in neighbouring dialect groups

Both Central Romani variants are attested in the neighbouring dialect groups:

(1) The variant <š> is found in the neighbouring dialect groups to the northeast and southwest of Central Romani, viz. in Northeastern and Dolenjski Romani.

(2) The variant <ž>, as a co-variant of <š>, occurs in Northeastern Romani, i.e. to the northeast of Central Romani. This dialect groups constitute a dialect continuum with some northern varieties of Central Romani.

**Variant values**

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 1 | l    |
| 2 | ň    |
| 3 | zero |

**Diachronic explanation of variants**

- (1) The variant <l>, including its subvariant /ɫ/, reflects maintenance of the lateral in the original consonant cluster -\_rl\_- of the adverb.
- (2) The variant <ň>, which surfaces in the form \_tosarňa\_ in Central Romani, has developed through nasalization of the lateral in the original consonant cluster -\_rl\_- of the adverb.
- (3) The variant <zero>, which is found in the form \_tosara\_ or \_tosára\_ in Central Romani, has developed through complete assimilation and consequent loss of the lateral in the original consonant cluster -\_rl\_- of the adverb.

**Attestation of forms**

LQCR, RMS, some publications

**Geographical distribution of variants in Central Romani**

- (1) The variant <l> occurs in three discontinuous areas: a) in the Plaščuno dialect, b) in the northern periphery of Central Romani and c) in the historical Abov county with an overlap to Šariš. The larger, northern, area consists of some northern varieties of the Galicia region, all varieties of the Eastern and Western Malopolska regions and several adjacent varieties of the Upper Spiš region, viz. all Upper Spiš varieties of Poland and a few adjacent varieties of Slovakia. The smaller, southern, area comprises some varieties of the Abov region and individual varieties of the Southern and Western Šariš regions.
- (2) The variant <ň> is attested in the Northern North Central variety of Kulaszne (Western Galicia).
- (3) The variant <zero> occurs in a single contiguous area, in the east of Central Romani. This area consists of a single southernmost variety of the Central Galicia region (viz. Topil'nycja), almost all varieties of the Western Galicia region, all varieties of the Eastern North Central subgroup and the overwhelming majority of varieties of the Middle North Central subgroup.

**Geographical distribution of variants in neighbouring dialect groups**

Two of the Central Romani variants are attested in the neighbouring dialect groups:

(1) The variant <l> is attested in Sinti and Northeastern Romani, which constitute a dialect continuum with northern varieties of Central Romani.

(3) The variant <zero> occurs in Transylvanian Romani and Vlax. These dialect groups constitute a dialect continuum with the eastern varieties of Central Romani.